

THE

Souldiers of Right,

OR,

Vox Reformatorum

The Remonstrance of the *Reformado's*

Declaring, Avouching, and Maintaining,

- 1 *Their True obedience to the Lord FAIRFAX as Commander in Chief.*
- 2 *Their unanimous adhering to His undertakings.*
- 3 *Their Fidelity to their Country.*
- 4 *Their Merits and their sufferings.*
- 5 *Their perseverance in their first Principles.*

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Distributed into 14 Particulars.

AND

Published for their own Vindication,
and common satisfaction.

December 21 1648.

Printed in the Year. 1648.

WILLIAM TESSLER
The
Soldiers of Right

OF
The Remonstrance of the Reformers

Respecting Avouching and Maintaining
The True Religion in the
West Indies
The Remonstrance of the Reformers
The Remonstrance of the Reformers
The Remonstrance of the Reformers
The Remonstrance of the Reformers

Dispersed into 4 Parts
AND
Published for their own Vindication
and common Instruction.

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Printed in the Year 1648.

Military Cause: The Soldiers of Right

OR,

Vox Reformatorum,
The Remonstrance of the Reformado's

V HEREAS it hath seemed good, just, and equitable, to his Excellency, the Lord *Fairfax*, Legitimate Captain Generall, by Conquest and Commission, of all the Parliament Forces in *England and Wales*, (upon the humble tender of a Petition presented to his Excellency, by the hands of certain Collonels of the Reformadoes, subscribed thereunto, and consented unto by many thousands of the rest) not only to grant their Petition in point of Arrears, but also nobly to look upon them with a chearfull eye of Remembrance, and reflexion, to their former good service done, as being the first breakers of the Ice, in this great change of Reformation, the primitive instruments of the Parliaments safety, and their Countries good. And now the distressed (nay deserted) Orphants of the Warlike *Essex*, his magnanimous predecessor: and hath consequently been pleased to receive into his care, favour, and protection, as many as shall be found faultlesse, trusty, loyall, and can justify their integrity. Wee therefore the said Petitioners, Subscribers, and consenters, doe, by this our present Remonstrance manifest to the open world in the first place, our

A 2

obe-

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obedience, thanks, and ingagement to his Excellency, and His Council of Warre, and doe hereby assure him and them, our best assistance, service, and compliance in his Designes, against his Enemies, the Kingdomes Enemies, and the Enemies of the Crosse of Christ: And that with our utmost power, maugre all opposite power whatsoever, whether homebred, or forraigne.

2 But secondly, forasmuch as we the said Reformation, have for this long while (through Envy and Misperision) lain under the goring lash of Malignity, the brand of Calumny, the sting of jealousie (afflictions farre more bitter, more miserable, then want, Iron grates or slavery) and so have, consequently, fallne into the ill opinion of the Army, the sleighting of the Parliament, the generall contempt of both Foes and Friends, the distrust of the people, to the sad ruine of our former reputation, and our utter undoings, having none to stand up for us, either in the mediating for our dues, or vindicating our honours. Therefore in the second place, we now at last exhibit this Remonstrance (being as it were set at liberty, and got under the Sun-Beames of his Excellencies protection) thereby doe shew unto the eyes of all men, both our sincerity, fidelity, and constancy in the generall good cause, as also the indignities of injuries, abuses, aspersions, and unchristian requitals, cast upon us after all our faithfull service to the State and people, in which Narration wee will bee as succinct as the consequence of so great a matter will possibly admit.

3 In the beginning of these civill, but unnaturall bickerings, the King & Parliament first drew no other blood but what dropt from the black-mouthed quill, or was shed from the Presse in the clasp of pens. The one highly

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by asserting his Prerogative, and absolute Supremacy :
The other as busily maintaining their priviledges, and
Independent Immunities : Till at last, being weary of
their pen, they fell to their Pikes, and so the controver-
sie came to be decided by the Logick of the Sword and
Ioud Canon, in the open Schoole of Mars, the field of
blood. Hereupon both sides began to Lift Champions,
Assistants, and partners in their Quarrell, some Prest,
and some Volantier, some for pay take up Armes, some
for conscience, and some for both. Old Souldiers flock
hither from beyond Sea, new Souldiers were here made,
and many (whom wee neither own nor commend) were
Souldiers of Fortune, rather then the Cause.

Now then in this great triall of men & minds, the God
that searcheth the reines put it into our hearts freely,
and conscientiously to venture life, honour, estate, and
all on the Parliaments side, in case the War should goe
on, And to that purpose did wee cordially tender our
service, and were as honourably received, to fight in the
quarrell of Justice, Common right, Reformation of a-
buses, and the peoples Liberty, never fore-dreaming
their revolt from their principles, or our ejection from
their service.

4. But fourthly to goe on, behold the martiall dis-
pute grew hotter, and hotter, and the Noble Essex was
chosen Generall on this side, we according to the ho-
nest dictates of our soules, being by the eye of reason and
Religion convinced of the excellency of the Cause, and
by the call of Conscience summoned to the undertak-
ing of the work, grew confident of the gallantry of our
Leader, and two credulous of the honesty of our State-
Masters, and forthwith as became the souldiers of Christ.

(whose quadrall wee made it, more then bur owne or theirs) we accordingly fell to worke, and that many of us at our owne charges, mounted upon our owne horses, fired our owne Pistols, and relying upon our owne Provisions, diuers having laid out hundreds, nay thousands of pounds without receiving one penny back, many of us, and that the Major part being men of quality, Gentlemen, and old Commanders, by Sea and Land, wanting then neither money nor employment, but freely disconcerting houses, lands, wives, children, friends, livelihood, and all for the grand good worke in hand, which wee undertooke resolvedly, and performed as valiantly, and successively. Tride men, whereof many thousands lost their lives, and many others now better knowne by their Scars, then their Scarffes, for wee flincht not, wee betrayed not our trust, wee sided not with our Enemies, unless the Parliament was our Enemy, wee faild not in our duties, wee fell not in our principles, wee fought the good fight, and that for foure long years, in many a hard and desperate fight, the theatre of the whole world being witnesse.

5 But behold on a sudden, such is the unsearchable, uncontrollable working of the divine hand, behold the Martiall Sceaene was changed, and new actors Martialled for the stage of VVar, *exit* Generall Essex, enter Generall Fairfax, now were wee forced to face about to quit our ground, and resign our places to the new modell, having this only comfort left us, after al, that a faithful gallant people were our successors, and this our greatest misery, that wee might not be intrusted fellow actors, and fellow sufferers with them.

6 And now in this great wonder, wee appeared as
men

men in a mist or a maze, wee knew not well on what ground wee went, or stood, nor where wee were, what friends, what foes wee had, wee onely knew our Consciences cleare, and our arrears as due as our birth-right, but how to obtaine that or this, wee knew not.

Our Generall being dead, our hopes were still in God, and the Parliament, and truly had the first faild us, as the second did, the grave long since, through mere want, had bin the portion of at least ten thousand honest, gallant, fighting soules, such as dare bid defiance at this instant, and in this present cause, to twice as many of the Enemies of the heroicke Fairfax, or any other upon the face of the earth.

7. But to bee briefe, notwithstanding our old good service, our inviolated fidelities, our constant perseverance, wee became, like chimnies in Summer, or at least, kept against the winter of a hard time, their slaves at a dead list: For wee were not so forgotten, or so sleighted, as to be absolutly flung aside, for then wee had been in part happy, wee had faced about, and lookt out for a livelihood elsewhere, but that which was far worse then disbanding, they hold us by the noses in a neate smoake of delusion from time to time at the Parliament doore, there wee danced after an *ignis fatuis* in a trienniall mist gallantly foold for three full yeares with words, meere words and empty papers, which they gave most freely, and oft would they lay us aside for further debate, respited from yeare to yeare, month to month, week to weeke, day to day, but to as much purpose at last as was at first, and at first as was at last; yet however wee petitioned, and still they gave us words, sometime faire and sometimes foule, according as the Army (their law
and

and terror) moved nearer or further from London.

They made many orders indeed for payment, but took none to fees as paid, nay would the world think it, there was some in Parliament that took a course to prevent it, for say they, hold the bone out but give it not, that wee may have the Curres at a becke and a whistle, and then said some others, if wee prevent the giving of the two Armies, wee shall as easily disguard *Ferdinand* and his tattered Regiments, as a begging Souldier from our doore with a twopenny peece, or a crackt goat, and their plot was sure, for so might they raise a new and third power of their owne, when the old and new model was extinct.

8 In the mean time our miseries, scornes, enemies and wants increas as fast as our friends fell, and our scores rise, wee languish even to the gates of death, in expectation of performance from promise of the Parliament, but yet no comfort came, but aerie complements, and some time in course language, bid us fow up the mouthes of our children if they wanted bread, what should wee doe? the rugged Catch pole, and the hank-eyed Serjeant lay hovering in every corner, my Landlord at the red dettice would no longer trust on score, the white chulke must be paid, our estates gone, our horses sold, our Swords, Cloaks, Buffs, Pistolls pawned, and all our credit gone out, like the snuffe of a candle with a twang in the end, so that at this instant not 6 of 6000 are able to keep house, or the woollfe from the doore, or show their heads for feare of arrests: nay divers Commanders, men formerly of good fashion and quality, starved in prison, their wives and children left to the mercy, or rather misery of the wild world, and many at
this

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this instant languishing in prison, ready there to perish
for want of bread, and the rest in perpetuall perill to
taste of the same cup, and this was Parliament pay.

9. Yet could not all this, we blesse God, once shake
the foundation of our first love, the cause we fought
for, as we had fought the good fight before, we had we
confesse both many and strong Invitations with Horse,
Armes, Monie, and high promises, from *Kent, Essex,*
Sussex, Surrey, and the City, to side this Summer with
the Enemy against our faithfull brethren, this coura-
geous and victorious Army, But behold neither warr,
nor wealth could work upon our spirits, for God still
dwelt in our hearts by his fear, to the abhorring and
utter renouncing of all offers, sollicitations, pretences,
preferments or any overtures, which might in the least
sort tend to the hazarding of our first principles, to the
infringing of the peoples rights, or to the prejudice of
this Army, which we, by calling, carriage, and suc-
cesse, have reason to beleve that they are the Army of
God.

10 And therefore in all reason towards this Army as our
proper Center do we now tend, there to coagulate and
incorporate with them, for like as in the beginning of
this second rebellion, we did exhibit an unanimous and
generall petition to the Parliament, shewing that wee
might be employed in the defence of them and this Ar-
my, against the adverse party, but that petition proved
as fruitlesse, as our severall petitions for Arrears, nay,
more particularly, even as within these few months di-
vers of us did singly, and that eagerly petition and im-
plore *Lenthall* the Speaker, but for poore 20 l. a man, and
some for fewer pounds, and some for a few shillings,

and that out of our own Arrears, of some 100 some 2
3. or 400 l. due to a man, to the intent, that we might
furnish our selves as Troopers for the assistance of the
General, then before *Colchester*, or to have had meanes
to defray the ordinary charges of the way for our ho-
nest conveyance down, there at least to have traild a
Pike, as some of our honest Majors and Captains did,
but our suit was denied and we deluded, partly by the
cold fallacie of the Speakers grant, and partly by the
ruffe Baffles of the two Treasurers, *Pocock* and *Greenhill*
Treasurers for the Reformadoes payments, and then
having in their hands enough and enough again, to have
satisfied so poor, so easie a request, for by the way, this
Pocock a Draper made double his gaines, to the double-
ing of our losse, for by reserving from time to time the
Cash in his owne Coffers, and forcing many of us (ta-
king advantage upon our necessities) to a payment in
cloath, at 20 s. 15 s. or lesse *per* yard, being put to our
choice, that or nothing, but however to let that passe
for the present, we consequently say, that as our Trustees
deserted us and our persons, we desert them and their
persons, neither should the late apprehended Members
take it amisse, or the residue of the still remaining Re-
presentative thinke our desertion a wonder, for they
turning from us and our petitions, have taught us to turn
from them, and so in all right turn our Petition to him,
whom we lately and so often petitioned them, that we
might serve, therefore now have we faithfully and cor-
dially made our addresses to receive us as his, to releive
us in our distresses, to own us after our long and sad re-
jection, and so to insert us into the body, from which
we were as branches broken of, that others might be in-
graft:

grafted in, for our case is not much unlike that of the Jew and the Gentile, mentioned by the Apostle in the 11. of *Romans* vers. 11, 12, 13, &c. because as they are to make up one entire Communion of Saints, under one Head Christ J:esus, even so we hope to make up one imbodied Army under one Leader, as our General conduct under Jesus Christ.

11. Peculiarly therefore to him we adhere, next under Christ our refuge and our Buckler, the man of justice and mercy, that *David* over the scattered and contemned Troops, who hath now made those churlish *Nabals* (the sons of folly) taste of hell even there, where so often, so long they had been a hell to us, as their *quondam* safety, their primitive Champions, keepers, and deliverers, who brought peace to them, peace to their house, and peace to all they had, who were a wall of defence to them by day and by night, while they sat consulting in the shadow of death, in a very wilderness of tears and dangers.

Cruel and uncivill after all were their requitalls, and so adieu to our Enemies. That *Gideon* hath been pleased to bee our recompence who past over the wide River at *Rocheſter*, who tooke the Princes of the *Midianites* at *Colcheſter*, *Oreb*, and *Zeeb*, and there slue them; who hath humbled the Princes of *Succoth* and their City, who hath taught the Elders thereof, even threescore and seventeen men with thornes and bryers of the Wilderneſſe for upbraiding his men, nay worle, for refusing to send bread, relief, and payment to the faint Souldier, while he was pursuing after *Zeb*s and *Zalmunna*, (the Kings of the grasshoppers) those Country *Midianites*, and Scottish *Amalekite*, even proud *Go-*

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ing, and treacherous *Hamilton*; This *Gideon* therefore will we follow, and towards him we advance our Colours as our Captain.

12. But stay, our march is stopp'd; a Lyon is in the way, or at least a stumbling block which must hence be removed, before we can advance a step further, for it will be objected, and that to our faces, how can we make good our Covenant touching King and Parliament, and quit the name of Traitor or Revolt? To this we answer in brief, there are as we conceive four prime materiall things, from any one of which four, a Parliament doth receive a denomination, and is accordingly called a Parliament, sometimes truly, sometimes fallaciouſly, which fallacy or wrong name of Parliament layes the ground for all Faction, sides, and parties, *(viz.)* the persons, the cause, the Laws, and the Authority of Parliament, of each a word in their order.

1. As for the persons in Parliament, they are not a Juncto of Machiavels, a Pack of brethren in iniquity, a company of young raw-heads, or old *Achitophels*, a bunch of Factions made up of Royalists, State Presbyters, or silken Independents, it is not a Trienniall Monopoly of power, laws, estates, and succession from father to son till doomsday; but the proper persons in Parliament, are a select number of pious and righteous men, the Trustees put into power by the wisdom of their Country, or thus, they are the People elected for their goodnes not their greatnes, as the Representatives in full of the people electing; the electors and the elected being as inseparable and correlative to each other as soul and body, head and heart, and so together make up one individuall people, the one-represented, the other.

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ther representing, as being the signifiers, the expresse letter and image of the people, as the whole people are in one essence the image of God.

2. The cause in Parliament, is the full adequate end, the main intent and fundamentall purpose of conuoking a Parl. which cause in this present Parliament, was in the hopes and thoughts of good men, the Cause of Christ, namely a thorough, generall Retormation, with justice, truth, and freedome, for the publicke good: But it seems in the hearts and plots of Knaves and Pretenders, it was the Cause of the Devill and Mammon, namely money, with freedome, safety, and honour, for none but their owngood, making the good Cause a shelter and pretence to the bad, and thereby attracting, inuergling, and deluding thousands both good and bad, to their owne end.

3. As for the Lawes in Parliament, They are not Committee snares, double faced Orders, or equivocall papers devised for selfe ends; but those sound, just, plaine, and wholesome Decrees, debated, examined, confirmed, and plainly published, by the authority of the said intrusted conscientious persons, and that for the sole entire good of the people, not their own profit; binding both themselves and us, the elected and the electing equally to obedience, so long as the said Decrees stand suitable and convenient, to the sound temper, health, weale, and constitution of the Common body, and no longer.

4. As touching the authority of Parliament, it is not the clubbing humour of a partiall Committee, not the wry looke of the Speaker, nor the bare pleasure of a revengefull Malignant Member, nor yet the arbitrary will of imperious Lords, and avaritious Commons to sweare

(12)
men, to presse men, to imprison men, *ad placitum, et da-
rante placito*, their will being their law: But authority
of Parliament, is next under Christ, the solempne repre-
sented power of the people, as it is a people, or more
plainly, the authority of Parliament, is the sacred invio-
lable both sword and scale of justice, derived into the
hands of faithfull men *pro tempore*, and that by the pro-
vidence of God, as Stuards of his rights for him, and next
by the election of the people, as Trustees, for their right
for them, to alter, make, repeale, examine and ordaine,
for Gods onely honour, and the peoples good, and so it
followes that God is authour of the people, the people,
are authours of the Representatives to chuse them, mend
them, or make them a new, in case they abuse their au-
thority, or betray their trust, for in so doing they have
wronged their Authors, God and the People, and con-
sequently forfeited, their place, power, and authority,
that sat before as Gods, but now they must die as men.

13 Now then (having fully and clearly stated the
point) to the grand question in hand, wee reply and say,
wee ever were and still are for KING and PARLIAMENT,
that is, in reference, sence, and order to the first funda-
mentall cause thereof, for which wee tooke up armes,
(*viz.*) Justice and Freedome, but by no means, as Idolatrous
Reverencers of the persons in Parliament, *quatenus*
persons, under that name and notion, as being members
of the Houses. Pell mell, for better for worse, for as
touching persons, and Members, every tub must stand up-
on his own bottome, and let the saddle be set upon the
right Horse; God and the Law, bring to account both
the guilty hypocrite, and the fearfull looker on, actors
and connivers, be they who they will bee, high or low,
if

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if some betray their trust, or if the rest through fear or
favour wink at the betrayors of the trust, wee renounce
both the one and the other, for they did fear man more
then God, whose presence is daily in the midst of all their
wayes and counsell. When wee therefore say we are
for the Parliament, wee mean the originall cause it self,
which is good, just, honest and perpetuall: But as for
the Persons, they are Changeable, Moveable, Trieni-
all, and perhaps Diurnall men: if they bee good,
and their Lawes wholesome, and correspondent to their
primitive principles, wee are for them; if not, wee re-
linquish them, nay wee remonstrate against them, for
how can wee serve two masters *God & Mammon*; neither
will wee staine our banners, or abuse our swords in the
cause of the wicked, their money, their dignities, their
pretended cause, their lawes and their authorities perish
with their Lordly persons; But for a good cause, good
lawes, sound authority, righteous persons, wee will ever
dare to dye, if wee perish. wee perish.

14. And now lastly to bring up the Reare of our Re-
monstrance, that the whole world, our friends, our foes,
may fully know how clear our judgement is in this mat-
ter, and how sound our hearts, we do here confirme the
particulars of the precedent Remonstrance, with this ad-
ditionall Protestation, and free Covenantiall Vow; as
a lasting memoriall of our faiths, both of this age, and
the ages to come.

The Protestation, Vow, and Covenant, of the Re-
formadoes, December 1648.

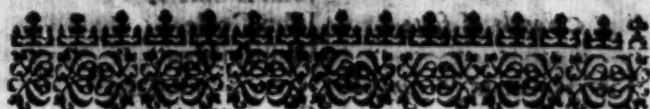
WEE the Honest, Constant, and Faithfull party of the Re-
formadoes, having no other Object before our eyes, in
all

all our intents and undertakings, then the Honour of our God, the Peace, Freedome, and welfare of our Country, doe here in the sight of the same God, Men, and Angels, Protest, that wee will live and dye with them, and none but them, that stand up for the said good Cause, and whose hearts are bottomed upon the same principles, really, invariably, and without hypocrisie: And more particularly, Wee doe Protest for, and with the businesse, since, and lawfull intent of the late Remonstrance of the Army, and the Petition of Right, September the 11th. as being no wayes incompatible with the tenor of the first Covenant, but rather equivalent, expositive, and co-essentials with it, in a true sense, and Primitive exception, from which some equivocators of the Law, some Lucifers of the Parliament, are miserably, and totally false. And doe accordingly Covenant, and Vow, to live and dye, stand and fall, with them that maintain, and assert honestly, and truly, the said Remonstrance and Petition, to defend them with our Lives, our Faiths, our Swords, against all manner of Tyranny, either in Prince, Priest, or Magistrate, against all Nationall iniquities, against corruption of Judges, Bribery of Lawyers, abuses of the Law, oppressions of Prisons, and Prison-Keepers: To the end that Justice may flourish, and wickednesse be called to the Barre, without connivance, exemption of Degrees, exception of Persons. All this wee Vow, Covenant, and Protest to perform, and keep, to the utmost of our power. So help us the God we have Protested by, in the day of Battaile, and houre of Tryall.

Signed,

JOHN BENSON, Secretary to the Reformadoes.

FINIS.



True and reall List of the faith-
full Commanders, and Offi-
cers as have voluntarily sub-
scribed to the aforesaid Re-
monstrance, and Protestation,
and of such only as will make
good the said Remonstrance and Protestation, in
opposition to any that shall go about to seduce
them, or contradict particulars therein avouched.
The intent thereof being no way derogative,
or opposite to the proceeding of this right Ho-
nourable Parliament; or any Member thereof,
so far as they at any time have beene, a c, or still
shall be) right honest, just, and noble; for from
such Masters, their service shall never depart, but
with their lives.

Colo.

Colonels of foot.

John Holeman for himself
and Officers.

Richard Owen Reare Ad-
mirall of England.

Lieutenants Colonels of foot.

Walter Owen for himself
and Officers.

John Campneys.
Edward Allen.

Lieutenants Colonel Par-
kinson.

Serjeants Majors of foot.

Edward Shepheard for him-
self and Officers.

Richard Beard.

Captaines of foot.

Henry Ashley for himself
and Officers.

William Owen.
Gelly Merrick.
Nicholas Charleton.
Robert Turner.
Ralph Carter.

John Brothers.

John Cottle.

William Hare.

Henry Somers.

Francis Willson.

John Robinson.

Hugh Middleton.

Thomas Middleton.

Christopher Porter.

Lyceole Floyd.

Hugh Justice.

Benjamin Hooke.

Thomas Skenner.

John Marshall.

James Langley.

Ragge the Elder.

Jo Thornehill.

Henry Rowe.

Richard Price.

Lawrence Philips.

Henry Howard.

Thomas Cooper.

William Bowen.

William Hill.

Lieutenants of foot.

William Wells.

John Leach.

John Foster.

William Rowe.

Ensignes

Engagers of foot.
Richard Adams.

Colonels of horse.

Colonel Homes for himselfe
and Officers.

Majors of horse.

John Powell for himselfe
and Officers.

Dragones.

Charles Birket.

Captaines of horse.

John Hide for himselfe and
Officers.

Edward Clarke.

Thomas Gibson.

Henry Gouge.

William Hume.

George Blake.

Mugford.

Harecourt.

John Earleson.

Richard Stevins.

Joseph Jaques.

John Smith.

and Captain of a

Troop of Horse.

Edward Clarke.

William Sambuich.

John Holmes.

Thomas Brochus.

Henry Worth.

Thomas Stayner.

John Claxton.

Leivetenants of horse.

Henry Welsh.

Jo. Tresham.

Altolf.

Hales.

Aba-Deane.

Edward Trotman.

David Madocks.

Coronets of horse.

Richard Morgan.

Francis Bennet.

Thomas Nipper
John H. ...
Peter ...
...
...
Ralph ...
William ...
James ...

John Claxton.
Thomas Stuyvesant,
Henry Worth.
Thomas Rodman.
John Holmes.
William Simsbuch,
Edward Clark.

FINIS.

Alto.
Jo. Thomas.
Henry Wells.

Edward Trotman.
 David Mackenzie.
 A. & D. Crane.
 H. Lee.

Richard M. ...
Francis B. ...

**Expenses of Dragons for
Sergeants and Officers.**

Simon Farrow. A British
Program.

Chlorine of pot.

Colonel James F. Smith
and Officers.

2010-01-20

~~John Powell for the State~~
and officers.

DRAGONS.

Charles B. Baker.

Captain of Police

Harcourt
Mugford.
George Blake.
William H. Hark-
ney Gough.
Thomas Gibbons.
Edward Clarke.
Officers.

John Hancock for himself and

